The Intelligenter.

office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Stree

Exir Governor Butler. What was he there for, anyhow? States as well as in dividuals have the nightmare sometimes

IT is thought that Governor Cleveland i improving in; the art of writing annual messages. He has written two of them. EVEN Portugal, a far-away, second-hand

have no navy. Our sin of omission has The Judge suggests that dudes should

wear low-necked garments as well as the other folks. Not a bad idea. Their brains are already cut low in the neck. New Year's calling is almost a lost art gin to take kindly to a thing the "Metrop-

olis" consults the fashion plates for sone

THE Cleveland Herald's speculation tha Colonel John Hay wrote "The Bread-Winners' is having currency as a plausi ble guess. Colonel Hay might help to set-

THERE is a disposition to push the Pullman car out of the way. If the report from Altoona be well-founded the Pennsylvania road will put on its own palace cars. The time may come when the rates will be re

newspapers blossom with portraits of can didate McDonald. Where was Mr. Holman when the gravel train came in? Mr. Hol man isn't a handsomel man, but then Mr. McDonald is no Venus di Medici.

THE success of Titus Sheard, in the New York Speakership contest, is regarded as unfavorable to President Arthur's second term prospects. This much at least is true Mr. Sheard was championed by Senator Warner Miller, who is not an Arthur man Mr. Sheard is described as a man of conspicuous ability and integrity.

Pants is said to be overrun with Cesnols This, is clearly an infringement on the Italdeter rich American tourists from coming home loaked with Daubignys, Teniers, Courbets, Fromentins, Meissoniers, and the

inventory of his assets shall be made public the story of his utter ruin will be taken with some grains of allowance. Men of so great opportunities rarely beggar them-

a large number of Democrats, in Ohio and elsewhere, stand ready to leave their party whenever it declares for free trade. The turiff question is not bounded entirely by party lines.

Teason to retrain roun voting it the bill to declare the party with the mean to the Mexican war, williams, of Kentucky, Logan, of Illinois, and Morgan, of Alsbams. One Northern man, by birth, is in the list of ex-Confed-

We think we can accommodate Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. If, as he says, there has been excessive protection of the iron industry in recent years, so that iron manufacturers have received exorbitan profits, let him give up his share of the usufruct." His iron has been protected "usufruct." His iron has been protected as much as anybody's else. He may throw it into the Treasury to the account of the Conscience fund; or he may forward it to this office by postal order or registered letter to be devoted to the orphans of "Wheeling. If it ins't the politician instead of the business man who is doing all this first telepian with the conscience fund to the orphans of the House is 48 years, those from the South averaging 45 and from the North 51. The average age of the members when first elected to Congress was 41. talking Mr. Hewitt will be glad to have his conscience quickened in this advisory

Twelve years ago Speaker Carlisle was he had frequent bouts with John Barleycorn and was generally worsted. It is greatly to his credit that he gathered himself up, took to books and staying at home is something of a coincidence that ex-Speaker Randall was at one time too free with his glass, and his friends feared his utter wreck. But Mr. Randall had horse sense and a good wife, and he rose above the temptation. It is a long while since he has tasted strong drink. Mr. Carlisle also is a teetoatler. Every man can not become Speaker of the House of Representatives. but every man can "sober up" and keep sober. If one glass brings all the misery e must cut off the one glass.

PERE HYACINTHE LAYSON is referred to by the Catholic Review as "a Frenchman M. Loyson, once, indeed, a man of promise now fallen so as to be known chiefly as the husband of an American corset maker. This is in bad temper. There is nothing disgraceful in the making of corsets for an equivalent. But it is not true that the previous occupation of his wife is M. Loyson's only or chief claim to notice. Not one person in a thousand remembers or knows that are very few who do not know what the and's career has been, and that is what makes him a man of note. M. Loy son comes to this country for the same reason that Mgr. Capel came, to be heard and to raise money. Some are delighted with Capel, some are pleased with Loyson; some give to one, some to the other. It is a matter of taste. The corset story is non-

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

ANOTHER INTERESTING BUDGET

urers Next In Point of Numbers, with Journal-Ista a Bad Third-Confederate and Valon Soldiers-Iwo Thousand Years Experience.

Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, January 2.—The new Con-ressional Directory is an interesting study. Of the four hundred members of the new The feature most likely to strike the aver-Next to the law the manufacturers seem to be the most available Congressional material. There are about forty manufacturers in Congress. Some make pottery, some iron and some wood pulp. Journalism comes next in the popular favor, though the number of journalists in both branches of Congress only reaches about a baker's dezen, or three per cent, of the whole of Congress only reaches about a baker's dezen, or three per cent. of the whole, there are half a dozen farmers, a couple of doctors, three or four railroad men and one druggist. There are no preachers in this Congress, though the preacher element of the last Congress seemed to zizo up about rail with a furious hatred. After Arthur's of the last Congress seemed to zizo up about rail with a furious hatred. After Arthur's well as the average. In the South the lawyers seem to be more popular as law makers than in the North, if possible, scarcely any of the members from that section representing any other calling. It is rather curious, and a fact not especially pleasant to record, that but one-third of the members epipy that requisite for accomplished law makers, a collegiate education. Out of the 401 members less than 150 are graduates of any college. A Committee of Appropriation sub-Conneittees. education. Out of the 401 members less than 150 are graduates of any college. A larger proportion of the Southern members are graduates than the Northern men. Of the Southern members nearly forty per cent. are graduates, while in the North, as an aggregate, the proportion is little over thirty per cent. Even boasted New England only sends 60 per cent of graduates, and Massachusetts but 35 per cent., white New York has 40 per cent. In the Senate a little over 40 per cent of graduates.

AGGREGATE LEGISLALIVE EXPERIENCE. While there are nearly 200 new mem of even this Congress is something quite wonderiul when taken in such form. There as ten years in Congress, in one branch o doubled that. Rundall is entering upon like bought "dirt cheap" for cash.

THE Yazzo lynching party has not made a favorable impression on the country. The four negroes were already condemned to the gallows, without a trial—and perhaps they deserved that fate—but the lynching was the indecent haste of passion untrammeled by the restraints of law. There will be no rush of immigration to Yazzo.

If report be true, Mr. Villard has "come down like a stick." His cargo of imported snobs did not save him. It will add to his impaired reputation for integrity if it be found that he had confidence enough in his enterprises to lose his own money in them, but that will not make good the losses of those who trusted him blindly. Until an inyentory of his geath, and ther aggregate experience there has been nearly 600 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, and heir aggregate experience there has been nearly 600 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, and their aggregate experience there has been nearly 600 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, and kelly twenty-two. In the Senate And theny, Dawes and Sherman boast wenty-six years in Congress apicee, a part of them saving been in the House bear of them saving been in the House had thenty-six years in Congress apicee, a part of them saving been in the House bear in the House bear of them saving been in the House bear of years in Congress of 2,000 years, making a total of the members have served in Senate of them saving bear in the House bear in the House bear of them saving been in the House bear of years in Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 years, making a grand total in both branches of Congress of 2,000 yea his twenty-tirst year in the House, Cox

to talk about the North remembering her soldiers, but the fact is that so far as Congress goes the North does not remember her heroes with anything like the affection that the South does. Of the Southern That ubiquitous gentleman known as "a prominent Republican" has written a letter to Comptroller Lawrence, in which he says that a number of other "prominent Republicans" of Cincinnati are free traders, and will vote with the Democrats if a square issue is joined between the two parties on the tariff question. This is not at all surprising, but it may be added that a letter unwher of the may be added that a square issue in the confederate army being over sixty, and of the Northern members only theirly-three per cent. were in the Confederate army being over sixty, and of the Northern members only thirty-three per cent. were in the Union army. Five members will have reason to refrain from voting if the bill to be paigned the Mexican yeterans comes up. man, by birth, is in the list of ex-Confederates, Van Eston, of Mississippi, He was born in Ohio, and lived there it appears until after he became of age, was educated there, went to Mississippi at the age of 22, and when the war broke out thirteen years later want into the Confederation. later, went into the Confederate army serving "through the war on that a de," as

he puts it.
There are 25 men in the House who are

CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMEN

Arkansas sends a full delegation of ex-Confederates, and Alabama sends all but two from the same army. It is worth while noting that there are six members of the Confederate Congress in this Congress, Dunn, Singleton and Barkedale in the House, and Pugh Garland and Vest in the Sanate. There is also one member of the Confederate Cabinet, Reagan, who was stantly.

A meeting of the City Council was called Postmaster General. There are three or four who were members of Congress of the United States when the war broke out, who withdrew and went with the Conederacy, and now are back in their seats. There are 24 foreign born citizens in the House and Senate; some fifteen of then being from Ireland, the remainder repre senting pretty nearly all parts of the civil-ized world, not omitting our neighbors on the South, as one of the new members is a native of Brazil.

New York is the birthplace of 35 of the members of the House, Pennsylvania of 33, Ohis 31, Kentucky and Virginia 17 each, Massachusetts and Tennessee 13 each.

POST-MORTEM LITERATURE.

How a Now Eugland Paper Supplied a Missing Date. From Our Special Correspondent. Washington, January 3.—Almost all great daily papers keep on file in their office sketches of the lives of prominent men throughout the country. These are valuable in case of death, appointment to office accident, or anything that calls them into or future reference. The proprietor o

uary sketch. That evening his son was in the city came into the office and walking up to me, said: 'Say, Mr. Blank, where did you get the date of the old man's birth? Do you know we have been hunting for that information all over New England to put on the coffin plate, and that paper of yours gave us the first information we have been able to get.' The family still sub-scribe for our paper."

INSIDE POLITICS.

Why Gen. Grant is not Friendly to Pres ident Arthur.
Washington, January 3.—Gen. Grant is Of the four hundred members of the new said by his friends to be bitterly opposed Congress, counting both the House and to Arthur. "Why should be have any Senate, nearly two hundred are new men. bitterness?" was asked of one of Grant's special friends to-day. "I will tell you," age observer in looking over the long list, is the very large proportion of lawyers. Of the 401 members of the House and Senate 260 are lawyers. Perhaps it is quite proper that the law makers of the nation should be students of the law. That is the general imprezsion, and probably the correct one. Next to the law the manufacturers seem to be the most available Congressional merchants. There are about forty manufacturers of the Navy. Gen. Beale was terrial. There are about forty manufacturers of the Navy. Gen. Beale was maicial chum and friend, should be made rees Secretary of the Navy. Gen. Beale was some an old naval officer and a gentleman in every way fitted, from a social standpoint, up to make an excellent head for the departicles ment. Grant went to Arthur and asked this appointment without the slightest took the matter under consideration and singly ended the whole thing by appointing William E. Chandler, a man Grant hates with a furious hatred. After Arthur's pour rebuff and Chandler's appointment, Grant the

> Committee of Appropriations met to-day. Chairman Randall appointed the following sub-committees, charged with the pre paration of bills named: Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill—Holman, Hancock and Cannon. Sundry Civil—Handall, Forney and Ryan. Army Appropriation—Forney, Townshend and Keifer. Navy Appropriation—Hutchins, Randall and Calkins. Postoffice—Townshend, Holman, Horr; Indian—Ellis, Holman, Ryan; Consular and Diplomatic—Burnes, Townshend, Washburne; Pensions—Hancock, Follett, Washburne; Military Academy—Keifer, Forney, Ellis; Fortification—Horr, Ellis, Hancock; District of Columbia—Follett, Hutchins, Cannon; Deficiency—Randall, Burnes, Hancock. paration of bills named : Legislative, Ex-

WASHINGTON, January 3.-The Critic to-day prints an interview with Mr. E. R. Smith, of Kansas, regarding the Republican candidate for the presidency. Mr Smith says, among other things: "I think General Sherman would set our peo-ple wild for the Republican ticket. In fact, I know of no one who In fact, I know of no one who would be so generally supported as he. I believe he would have no opposition for the nomination in Kansas. Mr. Arthur might get considerable strength there if it was worked up, but Blaine has Kansas unless the name of William Tecumseh Sherman is proclaimed; then there is no power that could check them; they would all go like sheep over a fence for him."

Mr. Blaud on Trade Dollars WASHINGTON D. C., January 3.-Repre sentative Bland has had an interview with to the number of trade dollars now in culation. Mr. Burchard expressed the opinion that between five and six millions opinion that between five and six millions were out and in the hands of tradesmen and the people generally, instead of in the possession of speculators. The remainder of the \$55,000,000 originally coined he thought had been exported or remelted. Mr. Bland says it is questionable whether the Government, having issued the trade dollar with the stamp of the Government upon it, could not be required to take it for all Government dues at its nominal value of one dollar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3 .- The At orney General has decided that a post master in order to be entitled to receive the compensation provided by the revised statutes for issuing and paying money or-ders, must personally perform the services required in the money order business in not executed by his hand it must be exe-cuted under his immediate supervision by a clerk employed by him for that purpose.

A New Governor Wanted in Utab.

Washington, January 3.—The term of Governor Murray, of Utah, will expire next month. He was here lately, making efforts for reappointment. He did not re-Arthur is giving special attention artnur is giving special attention to the Mormon question and wants a Governor of the Territory who will be a help to his policy. There are good reasons for saying that Governor Murray will not be reap-pointed.

THE TORONTO HORROR. Three More of the Wounded Mer

TORONTO, January 3.—Three more of the nen wounded in the terrible railroad ollision here yesterday have died, James Kelly, Matthew Walker and Charles Mc Donald, making twenty-five so far. Three or four others are not expected to recover McDonald's brother Jeseph was killed in

for this afternoon, to devise means to aid the widows and orphans. The surviving employes of the Bolt Works also met for the same purpose. A subscription has been started by the newspapers, and con-tributions are flowing in. All the papers call for a searching investigation into the use of the accident.

The Ohio Senatorship

cratic caucus to nominate a Senator to succeed Mr. Pendleton, will probably be held early next week. The contest has nar rowed down to Mr. Pendleton and Henry B. Payne. Only a few votes can be counted on for other candidates. Members of the Legislature are arriving and the forces and well organized. Payne's men repre-sent that he will be nominated on the first ballot easily, while the Pendleton forces still have confidence and think that if Pendleton is not nominated they will be able to name some other man.

A Case of Conscience. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, January 3 .man named John Byrne appeared before and entered a complaint against himsel ment out of one hundred dollars, while a member of the Ninth Iufantry in 1859. In his final account there was \$82 of clothing money due him and he and the company clerk raised it to \$182. It weighed on his cation with me related a numy incident connected with this subject. "One day," said he, "a prominent politician over on 'the cape' died. We received notice of his conscience and he now wants to confees death in the morning. At one o'clock our first edition came out with a very full obitSPEAKER CARLISLE

GETTING UNEASY ABOUT HIS MEN

Hostility of Mesers, Buckner and Bland to the Na tional Hanks-Some Alarm in Financial Circles. Business Men Sending Letters of Inquiry, but the Senate will Prevent Bad Legislation.

rations of Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that he intends to use all possible dispatch to frame a new tariff bill, and the utterances of some of the other Democractic leader that the matter of revenue reform must be pressed at the present session of Congress. with a view of having the new tariff bill materially modified, have had the effect already of alarming the business interests throughout the country, and numerletters of inquiry have been ous letters of inquiry have been received here within a few days regarding the probabilities of these proposed measures becoming a law. Secretary Folger, in conversation regarding the position taken by the recognized leaders in authorized interviews concerning the work of Congress, said he did not think there would be any important affirmative legislation regarding the tariff, the National banks, or the standard dollar. He thought the Democrats in the House He thought the Democrats in the House might go far enough to pass some kind of a tariff bill largely reducing the duties now presented, but the measure would be effectually killed in the Senate and not be-

THE ONE PER CENT. BANK TAX. The hostility of Mr. Buckner to the proposition to take off the one per cent. tax on national bank circulation, and to issue notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited to se-cure circulation, will not be without its ef-fect upon the new members. Mr. Buck-ner will be able to delay legislation even though a majority of his committee should be opposed to him, and it will probably be late in the session before these matters will get into the House from the commit-

will get into the House from the commit-tee for discussion.

There is one healthy sign which may have an important bearing upon the ques-tion, and lead to a complete change in the programme laid down by Messra. Buckner and Bland, and that is the uneasiness manifested by Speaker Carlisle over the criticisms of the press throughout the North concerning his organization of the two important financial committees of the we important financial committees of the Iouse, the Banking and Currency and

THE SPEAKER ALARMED. ound judgment of the country is adverse to his action, and that the business interests demand financial legislation so as not to cripple the national banking system, and that Messrs. Bland and Buckner are stumbling blocks to the passage of a wise measure. Whether Mr. Carlisle will become sufficiently aroused to intercede, if not to interfere, with these two obstructionists so as to allow the adoption by the two committees of some beneficial legislation cannot now be foretold. It is a hopeful sign, to say the least, that he is becoming alarmed. ests demand financial legislation so as not

THE SUAFFOLD. Martin and Graves Hanged in Newarl

New Jersey. Newark, N. J., January 3.—Robert Marin was hanged at 10:26. He was con-demned to death for the murder of his wife and child. He was 53 years of age. Martin was cut down at 10:50. James B. Graves was, hanged at 11:01. He had to be carried to the scaffold. Graves had to be carried to the scaffold. Grav's was a recluse, and was 65 years of age. In the house wherein he lived was a family named Soden, which included a boy named Eddie. Graves was annoyed by boys, samong them Eddie Soden, and on the night of December 20, 1881, he crept up behind Eddie while the latter was lighting a lamp, and shot him dead.

The death warrant for the execution was read to Graves in the hospafal, and he was read to Graves in the hospafal, and he was

then borne to the scaffold. He sobbed and moaned piteously. There was no religious ceremony. Martin gave his counsel a short address to the public, expressing deep sorrow for shedding innocent blood, and attributing his crime to the influence of disease, medicines and liquor, which had an unusual affect on him. He had confessed, he bore no malice and hoped he should die in peace with God. His address closed with an extract from the Episcopal Litany.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE. Sallivan and Slade in a Lively Street

Row.

DENVER, January 3.—The Sullivan-Slede party of sluggers had a street fight here ves terday morning. Slade, Sullivan and party of others passed New Year's night in ing a row occurred while all were in their cups, and Sullivan was thrown out of the house. He was not armed, but his assail ants were. Sallivan entered a saloon, and asked the proprietor to lend him his revolver. The man refused, and Sullivan commenced to maul him. The friends of the saloonist then ritbale friends revolver. The man relused, and Sullivan commenced to maul him. The friends of the saloonist then pitched in, and from the saloon floor the war was carried into the street. Slade came to Sullivan's rescue and aimed a crushing blow at the saloonist institution. came to Summan rectue and aimed a crushing blow at the caloonist, knocking him down and kicking him in the face. At this juncture a friend of the prostrate man appeared in the rear with a brick and dealt Slade a blow on the head which stretched him on the ground. Then all hands turned their attention to Sullivan, who not liking the signature of the stretched him on the ground. hands turned their attention to Sullivan, who not liking the situation, beat a precipitate retreat. In the meleo pistois were brandished and used as billies but no shots were fired. The police were notified but owing to the lack of witnesses no arrests were made. Slade was taken to a hotel insensible from the brick blow but his injuries are not serious. Two School Children Married.

JACKSONVILLE, PA., January 3 .- People in this vicinity are gossiping over the elopement and marriage of two children O. J. Smith, a rosy cheeked schoolboy o sixteen, and Amanda Klase, a preity girl of thirteen. They were chums at church and Sunday school. Agreeing to get married they went to Stinesville, and after a few days absence they returned and astonished every one by showing their marriage certi-ficate. The parents concluded to make the best of the situation and the young couple are living with the bride's family. sixteen, and Amanda Klase, a pretty girl of

The Harbor Grace Riots. HABOR GRACE, Vt., January 3 .- John dray, who was wounded in the recent encounter between Orangemen and Catho lics, is dead. Twenty-one persons are un-der arrest for participating in the riot. Depositions of witnesses were taken to-day. Catholic witnesses swore that the first shot, which killed Callahan, was fred by head Constable Doyle, who has been temporarily suspended from duty.

A Case of Hydrophobia.

Anderson, Ind., January 3 .- Peter Davis he eight-year-old son of a farmer in this ounty, is afflicted with a malady that baffies medical skill. Yesterday the boy complained of a chill, which soon gave way to a violent fever, froth appearing on his lips. He commenced whining, barking like a dog, and went into spasms. He

broke off three teeth by snapping his jaws
Though small, it required three men to
hold him. Water drives him frantic, yet
he complains of thirst. From non yester
day until this morning he passed through
alabit angame. The absolute place with the eight spasms. The physicians deny that he has hydrophobia, but insist that he is suffering from a nervous disorder which will cause his death from exhaustion. The boy's father states that the lad has never been bitten, except about two years ago when a spitz dog slightly wounded his

Baltimone, January 3.—The papers this norning give publicity to a disgraceful scene enacted last night in the parlor of a promi nent merchant residing at Mt. Vernon nent merchant residing at Mt. Vernon Place, this city. The affair was none less than a regular mill, according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules, fought between two young men named Webb and Henton. The question rose a few days ago regarding the sparring abilities of the two men, and it was decided to settle the matter in due form. Charles Emory, of New York, an authority upon sporting nativers, was engaged for the occasion, and he acted as the referee. Four rounds were fought, and both men were badly punished. Webb was declared the victor, although Hinton was awarded first blood. A champagne supper followed the contest at the Mt. Vernon hotel. All the parties are prominently known, and great efforts were made to supprees the matter, without avail.

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.-The Herald publishes the following from Fostoria: The people of Perry township, Wood county, are in a blaze of excitement over the ap earance of a strange animal in the ceme rery in that township. Some days ago it made its appearance and has since burrowed in the ground, coursing among the graves and devouring the putrid corpses. The people have dug for it in vain, as its rapidity in moying through the soil is astonishing. Dogs refuse to seek it. At night it returns to a large hed of rocks in istonishing. Dogs reliase to screen, in night it retires to a large bed of rocks, in which it has its lair. About fifty or sixty nodies have been badly mutilated, the ponez frequently being drawn some distance out of the coffin. The hole made by the animal is about six inches in diameter New graves are generally undisturbed, as the boxes prove a sufficient bulwark against the ravaging beast.

A Ruined Rattrond Kins

NEW YORK, January 3 .- Mr. Villard to day referred a reporter to an intimate friend for information as to his affairs This gentleman told the reporter that it is This gentleman told the reporter that it is true that Mr. Villard is a rained man. He has sacrificed stocks, bonds, his residences, and all his property in Edinburg to uphold bis stocks, and also in helping personal triends, who would otherwise have been crippled by investments in the stock. Mr. Villard is too ill and broken down to bave made plans for the future. At one time, his friends feared he would become ineance. His resignation is in the hands of the directors. This is the first authoritative statement on the subject.

Great Poultry Show. Toleno, January 3.—The national exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock under the auspices of the Ohio State Foul-try Association, opened in this city this morning. There were on exhibition 1,500 birds. A finer display of poultry was probably never seen in the United States. The American Poultry Association holds its annual meeting in this city to-morrow at the Boody House. The members are gathered from all parts of the United States, and the meeting promises to be an interesting one.

A French Guiteau.

Paris, January 3 .- Currieu, a young Alsatian who forced his way into the re ception room of the Senate with the avov ed intention of shooting Prime Minister Ferry, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. When he was arrested Currieu stated that the murder of the French minister land been agreed upon at a meeting of a secret society at Lillo. He threatened when released that he would be more successful in another attempt to kill Ferry.

Shet in the Face by a Boy.

Pittsburgh, January 3.—Yesterday even-ing rs Bessie Hicks, a twelve year old daughter of William. J. Hicke, was passing a store at the corner of Franklin and Logan street on her way from school, a boy by the name of Chestnut discharged a pistol in her face of Chestnut discharged a pistor in the late of the child has not maintained during the latter half of determined to push the matter to the extent of the law.

Fire Damp Explosion.

SCRANTON, PA., January 3.—An ex-plosion of fire damp at the Oxford colliery this afternoon tore out the lining of the hoisting and new air shafts, and cut off communication with fourteen men in the mine. Within an hour men descended in Will we have a "Sarah Saranm" Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 3 .- An interview appears to day in a morning pape in which Mrs. Harriott (Clara Morris) made to give utterances to the severest strictures on the personal character of Mrs. Langtry, Mr. F. C. Harriott, speaking for his wife, denies emphatically the utter-ances attributed to her by the reporter.

Poisoned Beer. ITHACA, N. Y., January 3.-John Kel-Sheehy's saloon this morning and died two nours later. Fred Hoffman drank beer at he same place this afternoon and is now n an unconscious condition, without hope

Earthquake in Asia. LONDON, January 3.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Sadickli, Asia Minor, yesterday. There was some damage to property but no lives lost.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

General Grant is able to go on crutche A fire at Scottdale, Pa., last night destroy d \$22,000 worth of property.

Two hudred employes of Bailey's iron nill, at Harriiburg, are on a strike. P.H. Hunker, confectioner, of Pittsburgh was closed up by the Sheriff yesterday.

Another accident occurred yesterday of the Grand Trunk Railway by which fou Porter & Bell's locomotive works, at Pittsburgh, have resumed work with 10 per

cent reduction of wages.

At Brainerd, Minn., the thermometer yesterday marked 30 degrees below zero, and 10 below at Chicago.

E H. Kobbe was arrested in Chicago yesterday, charged with forging securities to the amount of \$100,000 in New York.

The residence of Judge Ranney, at Cleve land, was entered by burglars. Wednesday night, and \$500 worth of diamonds stolen peared, leaving a number of forged bills behind him.

THE IRON TRADE.

REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS

The Bottom Thought to Bave Been deached. Priors of Pig Iron, Manufactured

The condition of the iron trade during 1883 has not been satisfactory. The volume of business has been large, but gener ally at declining prices, and on a bare margin of profit. Orders have been small, and there has been a disquieting uncertainty as to the future. Still, the average result of the year's business is not so bad a the constant complaint would indicate, as selves in readiness for every change that has taken place. From first to last, lower has taken place. From first to last, lower prices have been anticipated and it is doubtful if there was ever a time when reduced quotations were made on a market so bare of stocks as during the year of 1883. There is, therefore, this encouraging feature to be noted, viz: That the trade never descended to a position of safety more easily than on this occasion, and while prices may rule low during 1884, producers are in good condition to meet them, although some classes of goods have declined out of proportion to others.

Pig iron has been steady during the whole year, the extreme fluctuation being within about \$3 per ton. No. 1 foundry iron opened in January at an average price of \$25 per ton, declined until \$21 was reached in June, became a little stronger during July and August, when \$22 became an average quotation. Since that date the changes have been slow, but all to lower figures, the year closing with No. I foundry at about \$21. Mill irans have moved in sympathy with foundry irons, but the changes were not as strongly marked, although in a few cases sales were made below ordinary market rates. This may also be said or foundry irons, but in ordinary transactions the extreme limits have not been more than four dollars apart within the year, and not more than half that within the last six months. In regard 1 \$25 per ton, declined until \$21 was reach-

PRICES DURING THE YEAR. Prices of pig iron at this date average rom \$20 to \$21 for No. 1 foundry iron, and \$18 to 19 for mill frons, tidewater deliveries. Some few brands are held at higher perices, while others have been sold slightly lower. The Thomas Iron Company's extreme figures for Philadelphia deliveries of No. 1 foundry iron, were \$24 and \$20; their sales in January being at \$21, and from that steadily down to \$20. in June, recovering during July to \$21, and so continuing until the close of the year, although of learning until the close of the year, although of learning.

ering during July to \$21, and so continuing until the close of the year, although of late with a weakehing tendency and a probability of \$20 being the opening quotation in 1834. The Glendon and Andover companies made only one change during the year, commencing with \$21 in January, and so continuing until May, when their price was reduced to \$19, and so remains. The extreme decline may be placed at \$3 per ton in foundry irons and \$2 in mill irons. Cornwall irons (red short), hale held their prices since June, viz: \$17 per ton for No. 3 free on cars at furnace, at which they are still firmly held.

Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel A-ssociation, states as follows.

Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, states as [5]. lows: On the 1st of July we ascertained that the production for the first six months of the year was 2,352,019 gross tons, or just 40,357 tons more than one-half the production of 183. This arts of weathern not maintained during the latter nail of the year, although it was not greatly re-duced. We think it a safe supposition that the production of 1883 was equal to that of 1882, but that it did not exceed it. The production for 1882 was 4,623,323 gross

ons. We are also able to estimate closely the We are also able to estimate closely the consumption of pig iron in 1883. We commenced the year with 383,655 tons of domestic pig iron unsold. This quantity was increased to 528,690 tons on the 1st of July, but by the 1st of November there had been a decrease of 482,351 tons. At the close of the year it is probable that stocks had been reduced to the figures which prevailed at the close of 1882, 383,655 tons. Adding the estimated production to the estimated imestimated production to the estimated im-portations, we have 4,848,323 tons as the approximate consumption of the year. MANUFACTURED IRON.

The year just closed has been unsatisfac ory to the general trade, especially to manufacturers of bar iron. Prices have shown a declining tendency, closing at the lowest point reached since Fabruary, 1879, and lower than the average of any on year in the history of the trade. About year in the history of the trade. About five years ago prices stood for a few weeks at \$40.32 per ton, but the lowest average for any year since 1844 was \$44.24 per ton, while to-day's average would not exceed \$43.60. Cost of production has been cut down to the lowest point possible, and it is hardly possible for prices to show much, if any, further decline. There is a good deal of cheap iron on the market, sales having been made as low as \$35 per ton. having been made as low as \$38 per ton but it cannot be classed as refined iron The plate iron trade has been The plate iron trade has been in comparatively good condition, although prices show a shrinkage, averaging probably \$6.72 per ton, agains \$12 to \$13 in bar iron. The plate mills have been kept pretty steadily at work, so that manufacturers have had at least a fair average year's business. The demand for tank iron has been much lighter than during 1882, but there has been no suspension of work or shortening. been no suspension of work or shortening of time, unless under exceptional circum stances. Competition has been very share stances. Competition has been very sharp and prices have slipped away by twentieths and tenths, averaging for the year about \$6.73 per ton. The outlook seems to promise a good demand during 1881. Nominally 2.25 is quoted for ordinary plates. Shaped iron has been remarkably steady. Prospects for the coming year are favorable; several large concerns report a larger amount of work on hand than they had at equal date in 1882, while inquiries for large lots are quite numerous. This refers chiefly to the large sizes, the capacity for manufacturing small shapes being in excess of the demand, hence the sharper competition.

There is not much of interest to notice it his department, as prices have been weak and declining throughout the entire year. and declining throughout the entire year. were destroyed this morning by fire.

Prices opened in January at \$35.50, and losses will be \$150,000 on cutton and

when sales were made at from \$30 to \$37.

During the last four months of the year the market developed further weakness, sales having been made at from \$32.50 to \$35, with indications, at the close, of a slight reaction from the lowest quotation, with sales in December of over 100,000 tons at an average of \$33.50. Prospecis for the coming year are not particularly bright, although it is probable that prices have touched bottom for the present. Three of the fourteen Bessemer companies have their mills in operation, and each has about four months' work on hand. In other words, there is two-thirds capacity engaged for six months on work at low prices, hence the anxiety to fill up the balance, as soon as it can be done, at about \$35. Mr. Swank says: "The production of steel rails in 1833 has fallen below that of 1882, and we also made in 1883 probably 100,000 tons less iron rails than in 1882. The total rail tonnage of 1882 was 1,507,851 gross tone, of which 203,459 tons were iron rails and 1. 304,392 tons were steel rails. The total rail production of 1883 wrs probably 1,300,000 gross tone, of which about 1,200,000 tons were steel rails and 100,000 tons were iron rails. Our imports of rails in 1833, mainly of steel, aggregated about 100,000 gross tone, against 200,000 tons in 1882."

THE WOOL MARKET Very Steady for the Past Month With

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.-The woo market during the past month has been steady, though quiet. There has been no call for supplies in excess of the looms, but ing prices, and holders have made little effort to increase business at the expense of price concessions or time inducements to buyers. This lack of urgency on the part of sellers has been a conspicuous leature of the market for several months past; but its continuacy during the past. past; but its continuance during December when the weak spots are ordinaril although in a few cases sales were made below ordinary market rates. This may also be said of foundry irons, but in ordinary transactions the extreme limits have not been more than four dollars apart within the year, and not more than half that within the last six months. In regard to prices during 1834 the indications point towards a steady market at about to-day's quotations, say \$21 for foundry irons and \$18 to \$18 50 for mill irons, attheugh the feeling is still elevrish and unsettled.

From a general survey of the field, the indications are that values will be maintained, unless consumption falls off unexpectedly. This opinion is based on the lact that stocks at the close of the year are estimated at about 400,000 tons, say 20,000 tons in excess of the year previous. The current output is probably much less than it was at that time, however, so that the pressure to sell is not likely to be as urgent, and especially so in view of the \$3 or \$4 per ton difference in price. Furnaces that we competitors for business at \$24 per ton may be entirely out of the race at \$20. There is no reason to expect any fictions support to price and a sensitive market may be expected for some time, in diagnostic prices and a sensitive market may be expected for some time, in fluenced by the general financial condition of the country, reports as to seeding and planting, and later on, by crop prospects, railway building, etc.

PRICES DURING THE YEAR. annual settlements, is noteworthy as an in dication of the confidence of dealers and greater curtailment of production by the woolen mills than seems probable, the balance of last year's clip will be required for consumption before the product of 1884 is ready for market. The possibility of tariff action by Congress is a disturbing influence in some quarters, but the majority of dealers are not apprehensive of hostile measures, and some are even expectant of a restoration of the old rates of duty.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 3.—The State Democratic Editorial Association held its annual session in Masonic Hall today. Nearly all the Democratic papers in

the State were represented.

A letter was read from ex-Senator Hendricks, dated London, stating that he had erjoyed a pleasant trip across the ocean. Fifty electrotypes of Senator McDonald were distributed to the editors free for use in their papers, being the gift of Col. J. S. Williams.

Williams.

A public meeting was held this after-noon which was addressed by Sen-ator McDonald on the tariff and other political questions. The meeting will close with a banquet to-night.

will close with a banquet to-night.

The Pennsylvania Rend's New Cars.
Pittsbusgi, PA., January 3.—The Leader's Altoona correspondent says: It is generally known in railroad circles that the twenty year lease of the Pullman Palace and Parlor Car Company expires during the present year. In view of this fact the Pennsylvania company is making arrangements to construct elegant cars for is own use. The new cars will be of an original design. One change in the construction is to be a substitute of gless for wood, on a portion of the sides of the car. One of these cars is to be built at an early day in this city, and if this model meets the views of the company others will be

Cheap Convict Labor. COLUMBUS, January 2.—At a meeting of the Penitentiary Board of Directors the firms employing convict labor, evidently by agreement among themselves, made bids at 50 cents per day for the labor of able-bodied convicts, and even less was bid by some. The board saw it was a scheme of the contractors to increase their profits at the expense of the State and rejected all bids. To-day the same contractors bid again, effering for able-badied men 80 cents per day, or thereabouts, and maimed 60 cents. The bids were accepted.

Colombier's Had Book. New York, January 3.-A down-town ublisher set twenty-five translators at ork on "Sarah Barnum," the new French work of Sala Baham, he how reach book, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In five hours the entire 350 pages were ready for the printers, and the book (in English) was thrown on the market to-day. The speediest translator handled twenty pages, and received \$17 for his work.

A Bothschild Speculation Paris, January 3.—It is said the Govern ent proposes to sall the state railways. It is believed that the Rothschilds in b nalf of certain great railway companies ave offered the Government 420,000,000 rancs for the lines and that the sale has een effected. The Government has been

ble to dispense with a contemplated loan of 400,000,000 francs. An Oil Blaze at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.—Fire broke out last night in the Republic Oil Works, but the prompt action of the fire department prevented it from spreading. The ntents. The ruins are still burning. The coper shop is not greatly injured. The ire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. he loss is probably not less than \$15,000. To insurance.

Lynching in Oregon.

MEACHAM, OREGON, January 3.—The stage from the south last night brought lage from the south are age.

the following: Buck Beesley, a Weiser
City ealoon keeper, was shot dead a few
days ago by Charles Deitzer, a barber. The
latter field, but was captured by a vigilance committee and hanged to a tre

Destructive Cotton Fire.

Augusta, Ga., January 3.—Phinizy & Co. and S. M. Whitney's cotton ware

houses, containing 4 000 bales of cotton

ton for the Marder of Blee at West Union.

STATE NEWS.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY AT AUSTIN.

corps Hall is Attacked by Abal Catright, and De-

fends Himself with ills Bevolier-Trial of Ca-

WESTON, W. VA., January 2.- A serious shooting affray occurred yester ay even-ing at Austin, a small post village, nine

miles from here in this county, George Hall, a young man of about 20 years of age, and Abel Cutright being the principles. Both had been drinking and a quarrelensued, when Cutright made a dashlat Hall with a pick, swearing he would kill him. Hall retreated and was followed, and him. Hall retreated and was followed, and ran through the creek and through a corner of a field adjoining, Cutright attempts ing to strike him down with the heavy coal pick. Hall warned Cutright back, and finally draw his revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, producing a very dangerous and probably fatal wound. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Hall was justified in the act, although when drinking he is regarded as rather wild and reckiess. He was brought to this place and lodged in jail this evening by Squire Chidester. Cutright, the man shot, is regarded as a bad character, and it is stated was a deserter from the regular army.

regular army.

Tom Lewis, the colored porter at the Tom Lewis, the colored porter at the Hayden House, who was shot on Christmas by Bill Moore, is now thought to be out of dauger. Moore has not been apprehended, but there is a provailing sentiment that he will turn up in a few days.

The borough election, which occurs next Tuesday, is the prevailing topic, and almost every individual of any note has either been nominated or successed by some adbeen nominated or suggested by some admiring friend as a candidate for some of the offices to be filled. There will be no fight except such as the whisky men will make, and they will have things their ownway without any decided oposition—as they generally do.

Trial of Caton for the Murder of Bice

WEST UNION, W. VA., January 3 .- The special term of the Circuit Court which was called for the trial of John A. which was called for the trial of John A. Caton, for the marder of Henry M. Rice last July, opened yesterday with Judge Stealy on the bench. The day was spent in obtaining a jury. The case has been generally discussed throughout the county, and, therefore, it was very difficult to find a man who had not made up or expressed an opinion. The prevailing opinion now is, that the jury will not agree, from the fact that some "cranky" jurors are in the box. Public opinion is sqainst the prisoner, and great indignation is expressed against his counsel, for trying to set at liberty within their midst a man guilty of such a dastardly crime. The good peopletare waiting patiently to see justice meted out by the law, and if they fail in this, "Judge Lynch" may be called to hold a special term in this county, for the protection of its people and their prosperity.

The State opened the case to-day with Col. Ben Wilson as the presecutor; and, by the way, the Colonel has not been overestimated. He is one of the brightest stars in the legal firmment. The witnesses examined were Dr. Carder, John R. Boggess, who made a plat of the grounds, and G. F. Randolph, who bought Rice's gun before the killing of Rice. Judge Loomis, of Parkersburg, is leading in the defense. He is a very "oily" talker, and an able jurist. Caton, for the murder of Henry M. Rice

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

Pittebungii, Pa., January 3.-Thirty delgates were present at the Miners' Convention to-day. The idea is to consolidate the several districts now organized under one

proper definition of the authority of the State officers; the giving of two weeks notice before any decided action is taken; properly defining the territorial limits of each district; legislative committee. A per capita tax of five cents per month was levied to pay the expenses of

Oblo Miners' Convention.

Massillon, O., January 3.-A call was ssued yesterday from the headquarters of the Ohio Miners' Association, in this city, by John McBride, president, for a conven by John McEride, president, for a conven-tion of the miners of the State, to be held at Columbus on Tuesday, January 21. Each mine will be entitled to one delegate. The questions to be considered are, first, the re-port of the screen commission, so far as it relates to truck screens and payments of wages; second, organization and miscel-laneous business.

Gov. Robinson Innugurated.

Boston, January 3.—Gov. Butler and staft were in the executive chamber during the morning. He sent two of his staff to the morning. He sent two of his staff to accompany Governor-elect Robinson to the State House, where he was warmly welcomed by Gov. Butler. After President Bruce, of the Senate, had administered the oaths of office to Gov. Robinson and Lieut. Gov. Ames, the Governor-elect at once began his address. He havored a more particular enforcement of the registration laws, and biennial elections of State officers. All statutes relating to the hours of labor, the employment and schooling of children. the employment and schooling of children, the intimidation of laborers and kindred subjects, should be strictly enforced.

Chicago, January 3 .- Dispatches from Hillsboro and Litchfield, report a bigh feeling existing over the verdict of acquittal in the Emma Bond case, but up to ten o'clock this morning there are no indica-tions of a movement to lynch the acquitted

nen. A meeting of citizens was held this even ing, at which a resolution was passed notifying the defendants to leave town immediately. A movement was made to hang the jury in effigy, but it was finally aban-dored.

Glove Fight in New York New York, January 3.—The glove fight

between John Hughes and Je Downing took place in a hall here this evening. In the first round Downing knocked his opponent down several times. Hughes came up for the second round, but was so badly punished that he retired to his corner after a minute and a half and Downing was de-

Perished to the Finnes

Gazetie's Alliance special says the dwelling iouse of Milton Highland, near Mechanics lown, was burned last night and his two daughters, aged 14 and 8, perished in the